

# Pillsbury's Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXII.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1842.

No. 1415.

## From Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Stepmothers.

The world seems to have agreed to consider stepmothers, particularly and generally, only in connection with all that is harsh and cruel. The word has indeed become proverbial, in such an association in which the one party is the victim of the other. Chastitute as the attempt may appear, we supposed to put in a word against this sweeping condemnation of a class which must comprehend many estimable persons. It appears to us that there is no small absurdity in presuming a necessary character in every person who enters into a particular relation in life. A young lady may be in the bloom of womanhood, possessed of every grace which can adorn her sex; she may have lived for years the most loving and beloved member of a domestic circle, cementing the ties of kindred with a thousand proofs of tenderness and affection; but so soon as she is consented to become the wife of one who has children by a former spouse, than the eye of suspicion is cast upon her, and these sweet attributes seem to fall from her, like the trappings of a musketeer. She may be gentle, kind, generous, and agreeable, to all the rest of the world; but it is supposed to be utterly impossible that she can exert one spark of regard or affection for those usually helpless and unoffending beings who, from their position, appeal so strongly to her sympathies, and whom it is both her duty and interest to cherish.

It is quite true that when the hallowed tie of mother and child is severed by the cold hand of death, no second bond of affection can be quite so strong and pure; but surely for this reason it is folly to reject that which must in the nearest degree replace it. A little reflection on the position of man—the more especially supposing him an active man of business—bereaved of his partner while yet in the sunny joys of middle age, will surely prove that the wisest plan he can adopt is almost always that of giving his children a stepmother. Let us grant that her care is less watchful, her affection less deep, her department less fond, than those of her who cannot be resisted; but, instead of looking back with vain complaints, let us rather compare her behaviour with that of the hired guardian, who, from the fallibility of human nature, must necessarily be far more deficient in those impulses and actions, the failure of which are so constantly regretted. Goodness, tenderness, and nurse, are all human beings, and they must indeed be unfortunate mortals if they have not more time and affections for warmer and dearer than any they can form for the children committed to their care, however conscientiously they may fulfil the duties they had undertaken. Let us suppose the children are confided to some female relative; if she be single and inexperienced, a mere theorist, she is very seldom a fit guardian or guide; if she be married, the chances are very great that she has interests infinitely more clashing than those of the stepmother. From our own observation, we do firmly believe, that in the dissensions and dissensions that sometimes occur after second marriages, the aggressors are almost always the first children or their relatives. Indeed we could cite many facts in corroboration of this assertion, but refrain from doing so, lest the feelings of individuals should be wounded; but we will select one narrative, because those whose feelings it is due to spare, are alike beyond the reach of prying curiosity, sympathy, or commiseration; and because the relation it may illustrate more forcibly the point we have in view: than a string of disjointed observations could do.

Mr. Charles Barham was about eight and thirty, and had been a widower three or four years, when he thought proper to fall in love with Mary Villiers, the orphan and almost penniless daughter of an officer in the navy. He met her first at the house of her married sister, with whom she resided; and her graceful person, her winning manners, and intelligent conversation, very soon completed her conquest.

Perhaps he did not regard her the less because he perceived how affectionately attached to her were her little nephews and nieces, and he certainly very much respected those feelings which had induced her to linger in a home necessarily not the most independent in the world, until six and twenty, simply, as from good authority he soon found out, because, though she had received two or three advantageous offers, she did not intend to marry without being in love. It seemed a heart worth the winning; and when at last he discovered that

children she left him. At the period of his second marriage, his son was ten years old, and the little Ellen eight.

It was in the country he met Mary Villiers; in the country he married her, and not till he brought her to his home in London his wife, and she seen his children. But she had heard of their beauty and talents from their fond father. And happy in the present, as well as in her anticipations of the future; they were naturally included in all her castle building. For feeling hearts (and the stepmother had a very feeling one) are always grateful for love and tenderness, however rich they may deserve both, and are ever on the watch to repay as it were, the debt that seems due; or, in simpler phrase, it is only a pleasure to please those who love, when we can do so with ease, but it is a pleasure to make sacrifices for them. Not that there was any sacrifice in the case with regard to Mrs. Barham and her husband's children. Unknown, unseen, she felt that she would and must love them, even from the impulse of her own kindly nature; but her cooler judgment, it she consulted it at all, must have told her, that to wreathe all their hearts into one knot of happiness and affection would be the surest means by which to bind her husband's love yet more dearly to her. It was night when they arrived in London; and though the children were in bed, Mrs. Barham could not wait till morning for an introduction. The nurse, an old servant of the family, preceded them, with a single taper, as Mr. Barham led his impatient bride to the chamber of his son. The boy was sobbing in his slumber; he had evidently cried himself to sleep. The nurse seemed grave, and though there was an overstrained civility in her manner, she looked at her master from time to time, as if he had done something of which she felt heartily ashamed. They could get no clear account from her of why the child had been fretting; but, when Mrs. Barham stooped to kiss his cheek, the child awoke, and turning his head quickly on the pillow, refused the proffered caress.

"We have frightened him—oh! I am sorry," exclaimed Mrs. Barham.

"We did not mean to wake you, Charles," said his father; "but now that you are awake, kiss your mamma."

The boy's lips fell; but by a strong effort of the will, he restrained the tears, and suffered her to touch his cheek. He still retained them, though with more difficulty, when his father embraced him; and Mr. Barham, turning to the nurse, exclaimed almost sharply, "Warren, what is the matter with the boy? I insist upon knowing."

Warren sighed, and looked down, and very leisurely snuffed the candle, from which Mrs. Barham had just lighted another; and had hastened on to little Ellen's chamber. The stepmother trod softly, and would not, even by a touch, awaken the slumberer, who lay, her doll clasped tightly in her arms, in one of those untutored attitudes of childhood which are always graceful. As motionless as the sleeping child, did Mrs. Barham remain for many minutes; and who can tell the thoughts that passed rapidly through her mind? Perhaps she wondered if the mother had been as beautiful as the daughter, and had she been less, or as well, or better loved than herself? Or did she seek to pierce anxiously or hopefully the future? Or was she content to dwell upon the present? Whatever her thoughts were they could not be evil. Oh! no; for the faithful glance and affectionate gesture with which she beckoned her husband to approach softly, were never dictated by a selfish or unkind thought. He, however, was ruffled, for he had insisted on an answer from the nurse, who to the question of what ailed the child, had replied, with some reluctance, that Mrs. Pearson, their aunt, had been there that day, and "had talked to Master Charley about his own mamma and made him very unhappy."

The sorrows of children, however, are seldom very long-lived, and Master Charley came down to breakfast the next morning without any traces of the last night's tears. Yet it might have been observed that he very studiously avoided addressing Mrs. Barham by the endearing name which her husband always used when speaking of her to his children.

As for little Ellen, she looked timidly up in her face, and not till quite the middle of the day did she gain courage to utter more than monosyllables in the presence of the stepmother, although Mrs. Barham strove, by a thousand gentle stratagems, to gain the confidence of the children. It was very evident that Master Charley's heart was steely against her; and if, by kindness and indulgence, he seemed for a few hours a little subdued, the mildest resistance (and remonstrances were necessary, for he was a spoiled child) brought the flush to his cheek, and he dropped his head more impressively than ever.

Some suggestions as to the improvement of its costume with vast delight, when the lady asked, gently, a question which had long hovered on her lips—"Why, Ellen, do you always call me 'mamma'?" The child colored to her temples, shrank as they were by her soft curling hair, but did not answer.

"Why do you not call me 'mamma'?" continued Mrs. Barham, pressing the little hand that rested upon her knee.

The child turned her head away as she murmured—"because Charley told me not to, and said he would not love me, and aunt would not love me if I did."

The heart of the stepmother was too full to answer; her husband found her in tears; and—nd it was impossible positively to refuse his young wife so simple a request, and he had promised that the children should be allowed to address her only by the term their own feelings should dictate. Little Ellen soon began to call her "mamma," and called her so for years; Master Charley did the same at intervals, when more than usually goodtempered, or just after some indulgence she had been the means of procuring for him.

One other scene of this period, and we will pass on for years. Miss Pearson and other relatives had been introduced to Mrs. Barham, and had paid the formal wedding visit. At their first meeting the merits of the bride were of course discussed.

"The idea of calling her pretty!" said one.

"To pretend she is only six and twenty!" exclaimed another; "she'll never see thirty again."

"No money, I believe!" asserted the first, in the form of interrogation.

"Only about twelve hundred pounds," replied some body very well informed on the subject; "but Charles has made it up five thousand, and settled the whole upon her, continued the lady, in a crescendo tone of voice."

"More than ever he did for my poor sister," observed Miss Pearson, with a sigh; "though she had money," (Most true, Miss Pearson; but Charles Barham, twelve years ago, did not possess five thousand pounds in the world.)

"The poor children!"

"Frightened to death of her!"

"I could not believe he would have married again," chimed in Miss Pearson, in a tone of just indignation at the iniquity of mankind.

"Charley is a fine boy; he can recollect his mother, and has a spirit of his own," continued the sister of interrogation.

"Yes, but they talk of sending him to school," said the "well informed" lady.

"I told you so!" exclaimed the aunt, proud of her wonderful gift of prophecy.

"Her doing, of course."

And they all sighed, and shook their heads, and joined in a sort of chorus, to the effect that second marriages were "dreadful."

"Alas!" for the poor stepmother! Can there be any question that her office was a most thankless one—without the authority of a mother, yet with a mother's responsibility—not with her husband alone to please, but a whole family to contrailate, and that family predisposed to condemn all her actions. But as the dropping of water will wear away a stone, so Mrs. Barham's correct judgment and invariably sweet disposition, did a little smooth down the asperities with which she had been met, when at the end of two years, the prospect of herself becoming a mother, was looked upon as a new and most aggravated offence. Her infant died; and instead of sympathy or compassion for the mother's anguish at the loss of her first born, there were women who looked almost acknowledge—their rejoicing.

Yes, women, who called themselves feminine and tenderhearted, and have turned away, probably, rather than have seen an insect crushed!

Another year passed on, and again Mrs. Barham was a mother; but this time she was more blessed—her infant lived. It proved, however, a delicate boy; and the additional care and tenderness which this circumstance naturally drew from its parents, were looked on almost as injuries to the elder and healthier children. It seemed even conjectured that poor Mrs. Barham must have used some undue influence over her husband—some sort of domestic witchcraft, to make him so strangely anxious about the well being of a sickly, troublesome infant. Meanwhile, Charley and Ellen were growing up—the former a shrewd clever boy, the latter a very beautiful girl. But the time, however, that Charley was about seventeen, Mr. Barham, whose connexions were with the mercantile world, had met with several severe losses, and without his finances being reduced to such a state that it was absolutely necessary for him to curtail his expenses and general mode of living, it would assuredly have been prudent for him to have done so. On the other hand, he had his temptations. His beloved children were just entering life, and he appreciated, perhaps too highly, the advantages of a certain station and worldly appearance to them. He com-

plained his wife from whom he had no secrets; and though her own feelings leaned towards the safer policy of trenchment, a certain delicacy of mind made her very anxious of throwing any weight into the scale which should be balanced against the interest of the elder children. Almost against her better judgment, she yielded therefore to her husband's plans, and acceded him in them by many an act of self denial, of which the world little dreamed. No other human being had any idea of real state of the case, consequently dear friends and relatives found a great deal to censure in some instances of economy which their prying curiosity discovered. It was all "wretched meanness—hoarding for the sake of herself and her miserable little puny brat. Why, indeed, was not Charley to have his own horse, as he had been promised years ago? And so well as Ellen played, it was shameful they did not give her a new Broadwood, instead of the old thing she had had these seven years!" But with all their commiseration for the poor ill-used children—whom they contrived, both by open remark and more dangerous insinuations, to make thoroughly discontented, neither grandmother, aunt, nor cousins, ever thought of making these costly presents themselves.

Of course the subtle poison worked, and most of all upon the peace of mind and health of the stepmother. She had sufficient cause for real anxiety in the state of her husband's pecuniary affairs and the delicate constitution of her child; but the outbreaks of temper and petty annoyances—annoyances verging closely on insults, though scarcely palatable enough to be resented as such—rendered her life a very unenviable one. From Mr. Barham she usually concealed these annoyances as much as possible; for she experienced had proved to her, that his interference, though always exerted in her behalf, made matters in the long run rather worse than better. Still, as she had completely devoted, so had she always retained, his entire confidence and affection; and this consciousness did at times give a light to her eye, and a smile to her face, which else she must long since have ceased to wear. But alas! these occasional gleams of happiness were noticed and remembered, to be brought forward afterwards as proofs of her unfeeling disposition.

Charley was being educated for the bar, to which profession his talent seemed especially to lead. He was a handsome young man, clever and agreeable in society, generally liked and courted and just the sort of person of whom most parents would be very proud; and the stepmother would scarcely have been human, if she had not looked on him with something like envy, while contrasting his position and probable fortunes with those of her own poor, weekly child. And it chanced that circumstances should place their interests in opposition to one another.

The little boy, instead of gaining strength had grown yet weaker, and at six years old, consumption was apprehended. Determined to have their minds relieved and the worst known, the anxious parents consulted separately three physicians. Two were of opinion, that with care and watching, the danger might be avoided, but the third, who was indeed less eminent, but had some years before attended several members of Mr. Barham's family, declared stoutly, that, as far as his knowledge and experience, or human foresight could divine, the child's life could only be spared by removal for the next year or two to Madeira or the South of Europe. For some hours Mr. and Mrs. Barham remained with minds undecided which plan to adopt—one moment leaning with sanguine hope, to the brighter side of the case; the next proposing at any sacrifice, to remove their darling child to a warmer climate.

After a while, Mrs. Barham felt that the casting vote remained with herself, but, though her heart yearned for the wished-for decision, the very consciousness that it was in her own power made her hesitate. At most, the hesitation would have been but that of a few hours; yet, during so short an interval, Mr. Barham received a letter, which at such a moment, was of vital importance, from his elder son. Charley was at that time diligently engaged at Oxford; and he wrote to his father, with all the earnestness of sincerity, beseeching his permission to commence a course of studies, and keep certain terms, which, though not absolutely necessary before he could be called to the bar, would, he felt assured, an immeasurable advantage to him. The poor stepmother saw her husband's countenance; she saw the inward struggle; she knew how fondly he clung to the hope of his first-born's advancement; she understood that one project or the other must be abandoned; and she felt that in the scale, which before had so evenly poised, a heavy weight was thrown. Certainly it was with a trembling hand, and anxious countenance, that Mr. Barham gave her the letter, but he dwelt very strongly on the higher authority of the physicians who dreaded the least, though he felt the final decision to herself. At so to appeal to the generosity of the generous, is the surest way to vanquish

them.

After many bitter tears, and a few hours of self-communing, the stepmother made one more sacrifice—the greatest she felt it to be, that fate had yet demanded. She resumed for once as it is hard for the warm hearted to do, by putting feeling out of the question; and since she decided at last on principle, she might as well do it once and for all. The delicate child was nursed carefully and anxiously for the succeeding months in London, and young Barham remained at Oxford, his ardent wishes gratified.

But death, that does indeed come like "a thief in the night," was near, and the fond father was not permitted to realise the day dream he had indulged in his son's success. Mr. Barham died suddenly, leaving his widow in some measure provided for by her marriage settlement; but on the winding up of his affairs, it was discovered that only a mere pittance remained for the elder children—not more than a few hundred pounds each. Mrs. Barham's settlement was secured after her, on any children she might leave; for being a very rich man when he had married a second time, Mr. B. felt that it was in his power to equisue by will his children's fortunes. His reverses had changed the state of the case; but still he acted as justly as it was in his power to do, by bequeathing the little he had to his elder children. The relatives, however, could see no justice in the affair; and one of them being executor, and judging the poor stepmother's disposition by their own ill feelings to herself, he removed Ellen Barham from her care and took the management of the young people, as well as of the property, upon himself.

Meanwhile, the younger son, the poor sick child, had grown worse and worse, and the bereaved and afflicted widow was in the very depths of misery & desolation. He was, indeed, beyond the reach of human aid; and five months after her husband's death, the widow's cup of anguish over flowed, and a small grey coffin was placed in the silent vault, upon that of Mr. Barham. Not till the first stunning blow was over—not till she had time to feel her desolation, and reflect, did the devoted stepmother know that her own days were numbered. The insidious disease which had slumbered in her blood through the bright seasons of youth and early womanhood, had destroyed her child, and strengthened in herself, most probably by affliction, and had begun its ravages. She believed her own case to be hopeless, and felt indeed, that death could scarcely claim one who would meet him with less reluctance. She had little inclination or spirit to join again her own relations, from whom years and distance had in a great measure estranged her, and she determined to remain in London among a few tried friends she had made there. Her husband's children dwelt at some distance from the quiet dwelling Mrs. Barham had chosen, but they certainly visited her frequently. Naturally, Ellen was of tender heart and instead of relaxing in her attentions, they gradually increased, till at the time of the poor child's death, she was seldom a day absent. It was a few weeks after this event that Mrs. Barham first observed a marked change in Ellen's manner, to her a most blissful one—a tenderness and affection she had never experienced before. Must the truth be owned? Yes, for it was owned at last to her they had so much wronged; they altered circumstances and new home had taught the stepchildren to appreciate the kindness, indulgence, and protection, they had so little valued. They had discovered that relations, who as guests of their father, or hosts at home, had only caressed and petted them, could be, when "dressed in a little brief authority," exacting, or tyrannical, or capricious.

The young have almost always kindly feelings and impulses, unless these gradually accustom to evil culture; and it was a moment when the heart roared, that Ellen Barham with streaming eyes, threw herself upon the step mother's neck, and implored permission to remain with her, to be her nurse, her companion. She addressed her by the endearing name she had used in childhood, and called to mind those tedious illnesses through which she had been so tenderly watched. It was a trying scene, and yet the widow felt it as a bright gleam of happiness, the use a welcome that it had been unexpected. Ellen's petition was granted, for her own relations had become too indifferent, to oppose what was evidently her own wish. In the affectionate confidence which henceforth subsisted between them, Ellen often spoke of her brother, his trials and disappointments; wanting yet a year of his majority, he could not touch a farthing of the little property he would inherit, and his guardian differing from him in his views, refused to advance the money he required to complete that course of study for which already one sacrifice had been made.

It was after a conversation of this kind, that Mrs. Barham, who was now by illness confined to the sofa, and so weak, that to raise her self was almost an exertion—wrote, though with much emotion and fatigue, a long letter to Charles Barham, the contents of which the reader may

as well know at once. It settled a point about which "the relations" had been rather undecided, namely, that Mrs. Barham had the power of willing away her five thousand pounds. She told her stepson that she had bequeathed it between himself and sister; and that, for his own sake, as well as from its having been the ardent wish of his father, she was anxious that he should complete his legal studies. She regretted that the settlement disabled her from joining the principal, but she told him what she knew, that she should not live many months; and she offered, on it this delay would be injurious, to enter into any legal arrangement he could devise, by which the money could be raised on this expectation.

We will do Charles Barham justice; his heart had smote him before the arrival of such a letter, but it kindled at once all the better feelings of his nature. Never did he think more highly of the legacy, to had looked on as doubtful, than now that he had learnt it would be his; but he could not rest till he had sought forgiveness of the past, from her, whom his heart told him to be all goodness and affection. Only three hours after the letter had been despatched, he entered, unannounced, the little drawing room, where, stretched upon a couch, and worn by suffering and illness to a mere shadow, lay Mrs. Barham. Ellen was near reading in a low voice from the sacred volume. The ardent high spirited, self-willed man was subdued, and bursting into tears he clasped the emaciated hand which was extended to him, sank upon his knees beside the couch, and almost burying his head in the thick shawl which covered her, exclaimed, "Mother, forgive me!" There was a long and tremulous embrace, and the step-mother broke the silence by murmuring, "I am not children now."

Charles Barham took no thought of raising money on his "expectations," but persisted in sharing his sister's anxious watch, first by the couch, and then by the peaceful death-bed of the long neglected STEPMOTHER.

A TETOTALER'S SIGN.—As a newly pledged Washingtonian was passing the streets, a few weeks since, he was thus hailed by an old Rum companion:

"I say Tom, they tell me you've become a teetotaler."

"Yes," was the reply, and I'm proud of it, and wish you would be one, too. I have been a drunkard, a loafer, and almost every thing else, for the last three years; and thank God, it has made me a man again!"

The companion hardly knew what to say to this; at length, he added in a jocular manner,

"Well Tom, they say you teetotalers have a sign, to know each other by—would you tell an old crony what it is?"

"Certainly," we have a most excellent sign," added Tom, pulling out a double handful of half dollars, and shaking them in the face of his former companion, and said, "This is the teetotaler's sign!"

This proved a knock down argument, and the other promised to sign at the next meeting, for he liked their sign.

Organ.

Incognito.—There is in the Hospital of the Charleston (Mass.) State Prison, a convict on the eve of dissolution from consumption. There is a mystery about this man, which has never been fathomed. He gave his name as John Smith, but stated that was not his real name, and he intended it should never be known, lest it should reach the ears of his parents and break their hearts to know of the disgrace he had entailed on them. He was engaged among the Canadian patriots during the late revolution, and endured many hardships and much suffering. He appears to be perfectly aware of his situation, saying he is prepared to go, and expresses much gratitude to the warden for his kindness. *Rel. Star.*

Exploring Expedition.—The United States ship Vincennes was at St. Francisco, Upper California, on the 31st October, with the Porpoise, Flying Fish, and brig Oregon. They were to sail the next day for the United States, via Manila, Singapore, and Cape of Good Hope. The squadron will probably arrive in the United States in June next.

Whig Retrenchment.—It appears from the official minutes of the Customs House in Boston, that during the period of three quarters of a year since the appointment of Levi Lincoln, as Collector at that Port, a clear saving has been effected in the expenses of the Office, amounting to more than fifteen thousand dollars; notwithstanding the business of the Office has greatly increased, both in the number of arrivals and the value of importations.

Both of the handsome Schooners built for the Mexicans, in New York, have been disposed of. One was wrecked, and the other, it is stated in the Picayune, was captured by the Texans, under the very guns of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa.

Never repine at that for which there is no possible remedy.







## HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, March 18.

A sudden and severe indisposition of the Editor, prevented him from seeing the last number of the Recorder to press, and has altogether prevented him from overseeing the progress of this number. This dispensation of Providence, together with the influx of other duties upon the office, usual at this season of the year, have caused a late appearance of the Recorder this week. We hope the kindness of our readers will receive this as a sufficient apology.

The gentleman who edits the Fayetteville North Carolinian applies to our notice of Mr. Henry's speech, epithets which we do not think justifiable, and which we think he would not use were he better acquainted with the epithets which we will use, however deservedly they might be turned upon the head of the Carolinian. Though the Carolinian intimates to the contrary, his Hillsborough correspondent says nothing of Mr. Henry's speech but that we admitted that some of his hearers were prepared to say. We knew that they did swallow it all, the sweet and the bitter, the honey and the gall and the wormwood, with undiscriminating gusto, and whose ideas were so completely overwhelmed by the intensity of their admiration, that they were, for the time, totally lost to every thing which did not come in the glory and greatness of their cry. But all this does not prove that we had any "malice," and there was nothing in our article either "sly" or "insidious." After the delivery of his speech we had the pleasure of passing the evening with Mr. Henry, at a social party, and found him, as we always understood him to be, a courteous and pleasant gentleman; and upon a further acquaintance, (which we hope we shall have, as we understand he proposes hereafter to make this his place of residence, in case he is defeated in the election for Governor,) we trust we shall be able to speak even in higher terms of him. Under such circumstances how could we entertain malice?

Far be it from us to intimate, either by open or "sly and insidious" remark, that the editor of the Carolinian has, by his fling at us, lifted the veil from any thing like turpitude in his own heart. We leave that examination to himself.

A Hillsborough correspondent of the Fayetteville North Carolinian has attempted to give a description of the meeting and of the speech of Mr. Henry in this place on the 1st inst. The writer is gifted with a bright fancy and brilliant imagination; but his judgment appears to have been wonderfully bewildered, and his eyes too much dazzled to make due discrimination. We do not intend to review this letter, but feel inclined to make two or three remarks.

The writer says that Mr. Henry began his speech at 12 o'clock; but if he did so, is speech, instead of "three" must have been six "solid hours" long; for he was speaking until near night, and the town was almost clear of visitors in less than an hour after he closed.

Having introduced the speaker, the writer goes on to describe the "great moving mass" assembled to hear the speech.

"I have seen many political meetings in Orange during the last twelve years, (says the writer,) but never did I witness so large and enthusiastic an assemblage of the bone and sinew of the country. There were at least one thousand persons, filling up the whole street, and front of the court-house yard."

Now we have been accustomed to witness the assemblages of people at this place for the last twenty-two years, and from our observation feel authorized to

disparage the revolution; so many ministers of the gospel, of various denominations, particularly Methodists and Baptists.

We did not observe any thing peculiar in the appearance of the crowd. Particular faces greeted us on all sides; and we felt, when mingling with them, as if surrounded by honest-hearted, independent and sober citizens; such as are always brought together by the business of our courts. Some old men there were, and there might have been one or two soldiers of the revolution. Preachers of the gospel were there. One Presbyterian was greeted, a pious and zealous preacher, (a Whig though.) Methodists, too, may have been present; it is not a very unusual occurrence on such occasions. Baptists we know there were, two or three of them, zealous and true Whigs, who believed just about as much of the doctrine delivered, and of the humbuggery of Loco Focoism, as we did.

But the writer goes on: "Never did I before witness so much deep enthusiasm and interest expressed in the faces of people. Never was more profound silence and respect paid to a speaker."

The writer must be but a stranger here, if he does not know it to be characteristic of the people of this county to treat with respect and attention all public men who desire to address them, whatever may be their politics. Witness our electioneering campaigns every year; but more particularly the long debate of two days in this place two years ago, between Messrs. Brown and Mangum, when a crowd not less respectable than the present, both in persons and numbers, listened throughout with silent and respectful attention. Surely the correspondent of the Carolinian did not expect that the Whigs of Orange, in their treatment of Mr. Henry, would violate this long-established character.

The writer next goes on to describe the speech with which, of course, he was delighted. But of this we do not intend to say any thing; for however effective the speech may have been in exhilarating the friends of the speaker, it had about as little effect in operating upon the Whigs, as the same sort of misrepresentation and abuse has in the weekly issues through the columns of the Standard and the North Carolinian.

In the climax of his hallucination, the writer then breaks out as follows:

"Not a doubt remains here, in the minds of the candid, well informed people, of his election. The people are enthusiastic and determined upon it. The Whigs here look downcast; their leaders like condemned criminals. Morehead did not reply to him, not a single Whig said a word in reply, although the bar was full of Whig lawyers of the hard cider school."

"Not a doubt remains here." At the time the Carolinian's correspondent wrote, no doubt he thought that all the world was, like himself, overwhelmed with the power of Mr. Henry's eloquence. But we have not yet seen a Whig who is not as confident as he was before in the triumph of his party, and as much determined to effect the overthrow of humbuggery and Loco Focoism. And we know of no Whig leader so abashed by the extreme purity of Mr. Henry's patriotism as to cause him, in the extremity of his humility, to hang his head with the baseness and cowardice of a "condemned criminal." Such a Whig does not exist in these parts.

"Morehead did not reply." This is wonderful indeed, considering that he was not, at the time, more than fifty or sixty miles distant.

"Not a single Whig." It would be a reproach to the Hillsborough bar to suppose that any one in it could be guilty of the egregious folly of getting up at sundown to reply to a speech "three solid hours" in length, when the people were wearied out with listening and standing upon their feet, and most of them so anxious to get home that they would not have stopped to listen even to a Patrick Henry, if one could have been present to reply.

A supposition of the kind, therefore, only goes to show how deeply the writer was buried in his hallucination, and how totally disqualified he was to judge either of the speech, or its effects upon the people.

Hillsborough Recorder thinks "three hours" speech was "a talk." It is likely "order's party."

knowledge that no one was to reply to him, without doing them some injury. But though they had nothing to hope, and might have feared much, we can assure the Carolinian that the Whigs of Orange are perfectly well satisfied with the result as it was.

## VERY LATE FROM CARthagENA.

We received by the mail of last night the New York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday afternoon, which brings intelligence of the safety of the steamer Carthagena, of the arrival of the Acadia at Baltimore, and the return of the Division to New York, as well as the arrival of the West India steamer Clyde at New York, and furnishing, with a variety of interesting foreign news, from London and Liverpool papers up to the 18th ult.

The Carthagena left Liverpool on the 4th of February, and, after being seven days, was compelled to put back on account of having damaged her rudder in the late gales. She reached Liverpool on the 17th, when she was taken to the place of the disabled ship, and the Acadia left Liverpool at three o'clock P. M. of the 19th, and experienced a very tempestuous passage. She had the good fortune to meet her from Halifax the Union, which had a t-b on her passage to England, and both vessels returned in company to Halifax in the night of Monday last.

Lord Ashburton left Portsmouth for the United States the 15th February on board the Wasp.

It will be seen in the Parliamentary proceedings that the British Government has ordered the mutineers of the Creole to be set at liberty; and that power to surrender them for trial and punishment is denied. In the course of the conversation on this subject in the House of Peers, Lord Denham said that there had never occurred a case in which criminals taking refuge in England, or in the English dominions, had been given up on the claim of a foreign Government.

The Duke of Cleveland is dead. He was eminent chiefly for his immense wealth and his exclusive devotion to the art and the course.

The mysterious coffers left by Gustav III. of Sweden, with injunctions not to open them until fifty years after his death, are to be opened and inspected with all due solemnity the 30th April, the King having died on the 29th April, 1792.

Gen. Buzzen, the Belgian Minister of War, committed suicide on the 4th of February, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol; supposed to be in consequence of a publication charging him with not being a Belgian by birth, and with having deserted from the French army.

On the 14th of February the Earl of Aberdeen announced in Parliament the determination of the Government to liberate the mutineers and murderers taken from the Creole. Trouble will grow out of this we greatly fear.

Lord Brougham, pursuant to notice, brought under consideration of their lordships the case of the Creole, by moving for copies of any correspondence upon the subject. He had, he said, considered the subject since he had first named the matter in that House, and the result of the consideration was a confirmation of the opinion he had formerly given. He was of opinion that even for the mere purpose of good neighborhood there ought to be a law amongst nations giving the power to each of surrendering criminals seeking refuge after condemnation in other countries. There was, however, no such law in existence, and no power on the part of this country to comply with any such demand.

The Earl of Aberdeen said that some communications had taken place upon this subject with the government of America, but he hoped the noble lord would not press for them, if he informed him of the course which government intended to pursue. After receiving all the legal assistance they deemed requisite, the government was satisfied that, by the law of the country, there was no authority to bring persons who had escaped in the Creole to trial for mutiny or murder, still less to deliver them up, or even to detain them in custody. Instructions had accordingly been sent out for their liberation, unless it should appear that there was any colonial law under which they could be brought to trial. He was not, however, aware of the existence of any such law.

These views were generally concurred in. No one opposed them.

## Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

Philadelphia, March 10 - P. M. News of more than ordinary interest from South America is just received by arrivals at New York and at this port. The British ketch Comet, arrived at New York from Kingston, Jamaica, whence she sailed on the 12th of February. A British war schooner had arrived at the latter port on the 7th from Carthagena. Hence we have intelligence from Bolivia and Peru. A great battle had taken place between the forces of General Gamarra and the Bolivians, under the command of their provincial President. Gamarra invaded Bolivia with an army of about 4,000 Peruvians. The Bolivians, 7,000 strong, met them, and a battle ensued, which is said to have lasted only about half an hour, but which resulted in a loss to the invaders, in killed, wounded and prisoners, of 3,000 men. Among the slain was Gamarra himself; and it is anticipated that his death will restore peace to the two countries.

and give Sante Cruz, the ex-patriated President of Bolivia, an opportunity of re-assuming his authority, of which the Bolivians, aided by Gamarra, had deprived him.

At Carthagena the insurrection continues unabated on the 24th of February. Barcelona was then held by the insurgents, but it was expected that the Government forces would soon attack them. By the Ohio, which arrived here this morning, we have news from Buenos Ayres to the 24th of January, relative to a file of papers from that port I have read the Message of the Government to the Legislature, which was read on the 1st of January. So much of the document as refers to the United States may not be uninteresting, and I give an extract on this head.

The Government evinces its lively desire to draw closer fraternal relations with the American States. It will be highly gratifying to it to communicate to them the treaty of peace with France, when it has been completely sealed by the exchange of ratifications. Adhering intently to the regulatory principles of the American system, and to the sacred dogma of independence, it looks towards them with the kindest confraternity.

The Government has felt the most lively emotion at the death of the honorable President of the United States. A mark of friendship and honor was ascribed to his distinguished memory.

The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to that Government continued in the discharge of his mission. The justice of the reclamations of the Confederation must merit decision worthy of the rectitude of the enlightened Cabinet of Washington.

The citizens of the United States accredited to fulfil temporarily the functions of the Consulate in this Republic has been recognized as Consul.

## REMAINS OF MR. WILLIAMS.

The remains of the Hon. Lewis Williams reached this City on Friday evening by the Cars, on their way to Surry, their late residence, and were, agreeably to a resolution of the Commissioners of this City, received by our citizens with the respect due to the character of the deceased statesman.

A procession was formed at the City Hall, at half past 3 o'clock, which marched to the Depot, where the body was received, and from thence the procession marched through the Main Street, to the residence of Mrs. Williams, sister-in-law of the deceased, where the corpse remained until Saturday morning. The following is the order of procession: 1. Rev. Clergy. 2. Corpses, with pall bearers on each side. 3. Relatives of the deceased. 4. Governor of the State. 5. Heads of Departments. 7. Judicial Officers of the State. 8. City Authorities. 9. Citizens and strangers.

Gen. Samuel F. Patterson acted as Marshal on the occasion. The procession was long, and presented a decidedly solemn and impressive scene.

Rel. Star.

## From the Raleigh Register.

### OH! MR. HENRY, OH!

That the "Standard" should be filled with malignant and spiteful attacks on Mr. Henry is no matter of astonishment, but that Mr. Henry, who aspires to be the Chief Executive Officer of the State, should, in his public addresses, condescend to resort to such shifts, is really a reflection both on his head, and a warm admirer of his, who, in a letter addressed to the Editor of the "Fayetteville North Carolinian," professes to give a faithful account of the speech delivered by him at Hillsborough, says that—

"He showed how the present Governor was not, as he promised to be, the Governor of the state, but he ruled for the purposes of his party and his own relations, whom he had placed in office. That he had filled every office he could with Whigs, and several with his own relations, and those disqualified by habit and age."

We suppose allusion is made in the first portion of this extract, to the circumstance of Gov. Morehead's having appointed his nephew, Private Secretary. Though we dislike to be compelled to speak of this matter, yet the indecency of our political opponents leaves us no alternative. We say then, that this appointment by Gov. Morehead, so far from presenting any cause of complaint to any body, exhibits him in the most amiable light, and shows how superior he is to the political influences which ordinarily govern men. The father of the young gentleman alluded to, is a violent Loco Foco—so much so, that though the brother-in-law of Gov. Morehead, he did not vote for him at the last election, and, most probably, will not do so at the next. And yet the Governor, who rules the state "for the purposes of party," makes the son of a political opponent his confidential secretary!—an act of toleration and forbearance which, we venture to say, Mr. Henry will never imitate, should he be elected Governor.

The second portion of the extract says "that he filled every office he could with Whigs." When people make assertions, they should take care that they have some bottom to stand on. Immediately almost, on Gov. Morehead's induction to office, it became necessary for him to convene his Council, to advise as to the appointment of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards. The first consists of three members, and the last of two—in all five. As "he filled every office he could with Whigs," of course, all the gentlemen nominated by him to compose these Boards belonged to his own party! How

could he do so, a man who holds it in honor to be a Whig, when they learn that he nominated three Loco Foco Whigs, all of whom were unanimously appointed by the Council. On the Literary Board, Gen. Wm. A. Ruffin, David H. Stone, and Charles Murphy were recommended; and for the Internal Improvement Board, Col. C. J. Jones and Capt. Dudley A. Morehead were named in his recommendations. It will take all the sagacity and ingenuity which both he and his friends "Gumbel" and "master of wax," can give him to explain this.

We have not space, to day, to notice further the Hillsborough letter writer, except in one particular. He concluded a sketch of Mr. Henry's speech by saying "Morehead did not reply to him, nor a single Whig said a word in reply, although the bar was full of Whig lawyers." It would have been, indeed, very strange if Gov. Morehead had replied, seeing he was not, probably, within fifty miles of the place on that day. That the Whig lawyers did not reply to him may be accounted for by the supposition on the part that the bar party had to "give him rope enough," &c.

## FROM FLORIDA.

A letter dated at Palatka on the 4th inst. says:

Major Plympton succeeded on the 27th ult. in capturing Short Gans and his party, consisting of some seven or eight in all. They were brought to Palatka in the U. S. steamer Newbern. There is some good ground for hoping and believing that Major Plympton will succeed in inducing any number of his party to come. This tribe consists of about 100, of whom some 20 or 25 are warriors.

Some three or four persons, women and children, were killed west of the Savannah a few days since, some of them with arrows. The party of Indians consisted of seven persons. Troops and citizens are out in all directions in pursuit.

Colonel Worth arrived here yesterday, accompanied by his staff.

## AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.

Our neighbors of "the Independent" are very incredulous about the villanage said to be practised in Florida by white Indians disguised as Indian warriors, the report of which we had supposed to have some foundation, since they were believed by persons on the spot having immediate access to sources of information, which, distant as we are from the scene of action, are beyond our reach or scrutiny. We copy their speculations on the subject, counter to the assertions of the Editor of the Florida paper from whom we presume that we shall in due time hear further.

From "the Independent" of yesterday.

White Indians.—Some of our contemporaries are copying, and apparently at most crediting, a story found in the St. Augustine News of the 26th. We have examined it, and can deliberately regard it as nothing but one of those baseless suspicions towards which (once started) the public mind is easily turned, when disturbed, and of which it finds decisive proofs in facts the most trivial or even contrary.

The story is, that there exists in Florida a band of whites, who disguise themselves as Indians, to the minutest part of their appearance, and have, in this guise, committed various murders and plunderings, which were at first attributed to the red men.

In support of this frightful idea, a tale is alleged, relating to an attack upon some wagons, near Welapnee, on the 24th of February, by what was said to be a band of forty Indians. In the pursuit, said to have been immediately set on foot with vigor, they could find a trail of only about twenty. They do not say, but obviously infer, that this is proof that a party of white Indians had been joined with them, and had, in some mysterious way, contrived to vanish into air. Now when, in such an attack, has not the number of the savages been at least doubled by terror?

Afterwards, a white woman came from Cedar Keys to Tampa Bay, and there offered for sale various shawls, gloves, and the like, (articles certainly very easy to identify—especially by those who had never seen the others,) which were supposed to be a part of the plunder of the wagons at Welapnee.

We have heard of two sorts of evidence—direct and circumstantial. In this instance, the testimony clearly does not amount to even circumstantial.

We admit, however, that in a state of things such as has long existed in Florida, crimes like that suspected may naturally spring up. We see no fact that gives the slightest reason to think that any such have yet been detected.

Gov. Morehead.—The Whig meetings every where express entire satisfaction in the able, faithful, and patriotic manner in which Gov. Morehead has discharged the duties of his office; and manifest a degree of zeal and earnestness in his support which cannot fail to make the "standard bearer" of the "Democracy" shake in his shoes. The people have no notion of dancing to the tune of turning out so honest and upright a public servant, and Mr. Henry had just as well "hang up his shillee." Star.

Mr. Cay.—There appears to be great unanimity among the Whigs in this State in support of this distinguished patriot and Statesman. At almost every Whig meeting that has been recently held, resolutions have been adopted, expressive of the highest regard for his character, and of their readiness to give him their warmest support for the Presidency. Star.

## Obituary.

Died, in Hyde County, on the 1st inst., of inflammation of the kidneys, Mr. Isaac H. Spencer, for some time a resident in this town.

At a meeting of the Hillsborough Lyceum, held on Monday, the 14th inst., Mr. Wm. F. Strayhorn, announced the death of Mr. Isaac H. Spencer, and introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, it has been announced to us, that ISAIAH H. SPENCER, a member of our body, for whom we have cherished a high regard, is no more; therefore,

Be it resolved, That in the death of our fellow member ISAIAH H. SPENCER, we mourn the loss of one whose sterling integrity and enterprising spirit had endeared him to us as a man; and whose interest in the welfare of our Society had earned for him our warmest attachment.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we tender our condolence to the widow and relatives of the deceased in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased, and that they be published in the Hillsborough Recorder.

## Cure for Consumption.

Recommended by Robert Blackwood, living in Orange County, N. C., 13 miles south of Hillsborough, and 3½ west of Chapel Hill, aged sixty years.

"In the first place, take a quart of cream of the best quality, and a quart of new clean Tar, put the mixture in a stone jar that will contain double that quantity, which may have room for heat without bursting; then cork the jar completely tight, so that the air cannot pass in or out; then place this vessel in a pot of water and boil it briskly for one hour and it will become completely mixed; you may swing the jar in the put so as to keep it up tight. Then let the patient take a table spoonful in the morning, and at night before going to bed; if the patient be very low, take but a tea spoonful three times a day, and as they gain strength take a little more, till they can bear a table spoonful twice a day, say night and morning. If this does not effect a cure, make the same quantity as before, and that will be sufficient. The patient should not drink any kind of spirit, whatever, and should be particular in his diet, avoiding all kinds of gross heavy food, such as salt bacon and the like; also sweet milk; also avoid getting wet; take very moderate exercise; live on very light diet, such as rice, soup of fowls, &c.; carefully avoid all king heavy draughts of cold water, drink as little as possible.

The said Robert Blackwood has proved by experience that this remedy has cured several persons who were entirely given up by all the best doctors in the section. I will mention the case of Mrs. Thompson, near Chapel Hill. She was at the point of death, unable to support herself in her bed, who knew no one as good health as her own. Also, Mrs. Hatch, still a near neighbor, who was very low with the consumption, and is now in perfect health. In the case of Mrs. Thompson's wife, Dr. Yancy considered her incurable, and pronounced her lost. I feel confident that by close application it will cure perhaps ninety-nine in a hundred.

Mr. Blackwood thus offers the receipt to all who may be disposed to make a trial of it; and if it should effect a cure, so he has no doubt it will, he only asks in justice and compensation for their sense of justice may dictate.

Papers throughout the United States will render great service to those who are afflicted with this disease, by giving this publication.

ROBERT BLACKWOOD.

March 15.

## Notice.

On the last Saturday in April, there will be a meeting at the High Falls Factory, on Haw River, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of the division of Orange County. It is hoped there will be a full attendance, without distinction of party.

A WHIG AND DEMOCRAT.

March 15.

## Notice.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for a division of the county of Orange.

MANY VOTERS.

March 15.

## GROCERY.

### Attention! Citizens of Orange.

THOSE who wish to save something, and also to procure good articles in the Grocery Line, will please call at the Grocery of Mickle & Norwood, where can be found the following articles, and many others.

Molasses,	Camphor,
Sugar,	Mace,
Coffee,	White Lead in kegs,
Best Lard and Crushed Sugar,	Putty,
Raisins,	Salt Petre,
Choclate,	Essence of Sassafras,
Herring,	Glauber Salts,
Salt,	Dry White Lead,
Peppermint Soap,	Red Lead,
Fayetteville Candles,	Copper as,
Spanish Indigo,	Chip Log Wood,
White Lead in kegs,	Lump Black,
Madler,	Saleratus,
Spice,	Brimstone,
Black Pepper,	Spanish Brown,
Cloves,	Adler's Snuff,
Cinnamon,	Spanish Turpentine,
A large quantity of Spain Cotton, and Pickled Cotton by the pound.	Good Vinegar,

The above articles, and others not enumerated, have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Feather, Bones, and Tallow, will be received as cash. MICKLE & NORWOOD, January 25.



## BIBLE CAUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Rev. John C. Brigham, Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: That you may be able to lay before our Board of Missions and other friends a general view of what we are doing in North Carolina in the Bible cause, I have prepared the following article.

Last winter the Rev. Jacob R. Shepard, of Baltimore, came to this State as agent for the American Bible Society, but the feeble state of his health did not permit him to labor very efficiently. Wherever he went, however, he commended himself and the cause to the kind attention of the churches, and his name is spoken of among us with much respect and affection. While he was in this State, the North Carolina Bible Society secured the services of the Rev. William C. Close, as a distributing agent, whose zeal and laboriousness will be seen in the following account of his operations. Brother Close has supplied Craven, Warren, Franklin, and Washington counties, and a part of Granville county.

In Craven co. the No. of families visited was 1478  
 " destitute 95  
 " Bibles distributed 165  
 " Testaments 22  
 the sales of Bibles amounted to \$16.92  
 collections for the society 67.75  
 In Warren co. the No. of families visited was 867  
 " destitute 127  
 " of Bibles distributed 127  
 also two Testaments and one copy of Testament and Psalms, the sales of Bibles amounted to \$15.77  
 collection for the society 34.06  
 In Franklin co. the No. of families visited was 1083  
 " destitute 32  
 " of Bibles distributed 44  
 " of Testaments 86  
 the sales of Bibles amounted to \$63.00  
 collection for the society 18.00  
 In Granville county, 81 Bibles were distributed, supplying about one third of the county; the sales amounted to \$11.50, and collections for the society to \$89.25.

Beaufort and Washington counties were also supplied, and other collections and donations taken, the particulars of which have not been furnished me. Mr. Close was also instrumental in reorganizing the society in Newbern, and in forming new Bible societies in Greenville and Washington.

I am happy in being able to say that the services of this faithful and efficient agent are still retained by the North Carolina Bible Society, and that the society is making an effort to procure a distributing agent for our western counties.

As the general agent of the American Bible Society for this State, I have been engaged in the business of my mission since the latter part of last June. I have been able to visit congregations in Caswell, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, Wilkes, Iredell, Davis, Rowan, Davidson, Orange, Wake, Chatham, Cumberland, Bladen, Brunswick and New Hanover counties; have assisted in reorganizing old societies in Yanceyville, Salisbury, Fayetteville, Chapel Hill, and Wilmington, which were entirely dead, and in forming a new society in Mocksville. I had the pleasure of being at the session of the Synod (of N. C.) of the Presbyterian church, and the cordiality with which your agent was received, and the zeal which the brethren manifested were gratifying. A resolution was passed that every member of the Synod be earnestly requested to inquire into the state of our auxiliaries within his limits, and as far as possible to re-ignite a flame which has long been extinct. We expect our brethren to do so, and believe that some of them have already begun. The North Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church also passed favorable resolutions, and its ministers have assisted me in my operations, as have the clergymen of other denominations. The Bible Society at the University of North Carolina has been revived, and the students have taken up the subject with much earnestness. The good men of the faculty give such encouragement and assistance to it that we can not but hope that it will flourish. The North Carolina Bible Society has celebrated its anniversary since I have been in the State; and we have had several meetings of the Board of Managers, at which there was a manifest desire on the part of its members to bring the whole State into a more systematic and liberal action. To forward this object a circular was published and sent to every county in the State, calling upon auxiliaries, and ministers, and individuals to awake to the importance of the subject. We have been favored with a brief visit from the Rev. Financial Secretary, Mr. Jones, whose short stay in this place, and whose labors at the late session of the Methodist Conference at Charlotte have done much towards preparing the way for your agent in the Southern and Western portions of this State.

You will perceive, sir, that a love for the Bible cause has not died out of the hearts of all in this State; and we feel confident that what the people shall be fully informed of our plan of operations, of the extensive distribution of this and other lands, that as pious and Christian

they will do what they can to advance, by the circulation of the word of God, the progress of civilization and Religion. Yours, with respect and esteem,  
 CHARLES M. F. DEEMS,  
 Agent of the American Bible Society  
 Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 28, 1843.

## Please Read This!!

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that he has the agency of

## SEARS' PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE.

AND VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND; and that he is prepared to supply all who may wish to purchase this beautiful and "good book," at the New York retail price, which is two dollars per volume, or six dollars per set. The entire work embraces 1200 pages with 4000 elegant engravings. The work contains a complete illustrated commentary of the Old and New Testaments. The work needs no other recommendation than that of all who will examine it. Single copies obtained at two dollars.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. It gives us pleasure to recommend a work of this character to our brethren of all classes.

From the New York Librarian. This work has so many beauties and excellencies distinguishing it from the mass of books daily issuing from the press, that we give it as our deliberate opinion to be a work admirably calculated to impart the instruction it professes to communicate. It is a complete library of religious and useful knowledge, and should be in the hands of every minister of the gospel and biblical student. In view of its being so strikingly concise and accurate, and withal so very cheap (only two dollars per volume,) it comes within the reach of almost every person, and ought to be possessed by every family. It will enable all to study the scripture with understanding, pleasure and profit.

From the Baptist Advocate. The whole has been prepared with a degree of neatness and elegance which must strongly recommend it to every lover of the fine arts; in addition to the interest which its scriptural illustrations excite in its behalf, in the mind of a Christian.

From the New York Watchman and Observer. We can scarcely speak too highly of the splendid style in which the numerous embellishments are drawn and engraved, and of the interesting letter press descriptions which accompany them.

From the Brother Jonathan and Tatler. We cannot doubt but this very neat and almost indispensable volume will find a place in every family where the Bible is read and respected.

From the Family Magazine. From an examination of the work, we are sincere in the belief that a book more acceptable to the religious community has seldom appeared. It contains the very gist of all that has hitherto been published.

From the Poughkeepsie Telegraph. It is a Companion to the Bible, and every Christian parent should purchase one for his family. This is no puff, but a real expression of opinion in favor of so good a book.

From the Rev. Jacob H. B. Foster Pastor of the Lutheran Church, N. Y. DEAR SIR:—In cheapness, your work will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever attempted in Biblical Illustrations. I have not been deceived by the beautiful outside; it will be found without a rival, and must prove a blessing to the rising generation. It will be a most valuable aid to home education. The well informed may also find it good for refreshing their memories.

Columns might be filled with recommendations to this work from Ministers of all denominations. To give an idea of what is embraced, in so short an advertisement as this, would be an impossibility. The subscriber would only add, in those who say "Thy word to me is sweeter than honey and the honey comb," in this work they will find an invaluable treasure. One no sooner opens it than he is introduced into the land of Eden. He is struck with wonder and astonishment at the desolation that now over spreads that once proud and exalted land; Pezra; its ancient metropolis stands moldered in gloom, and is truly a home for the Cimmerian and the Bittern, for the Owl and for the Raven; all—al—declare that the prediction of the prophet is fulfilled, and that the word of God standeth sure. He wanders at his leisure among the tombs of the ancient dead, and finally arrives at the spot that Abraham bought for a burying place. Palmyra is a heap of grand ruins, and fits the beholder, while he gazes upon them, with sensations of mingled melancholy and delight. The manners and customs of the east are no less interesting than they are profitable. The Prophets cannot fail to interest all, for it is the personification of sublimity of thought, Jeremiah, the weeping prophet, is overwhelmed with grief, and seems to say, "O that my head were waters and my eyes a fountain of tears," Ezekiel, Daniel, Joel, Jonah and Zachariah, are all marked with an expression of character that leaves a deep impression upon the mind. The scenery about Jerusalem is interesting. While the Caricatures of Raphael (eight New Testament scenes) beautify the whole, one of which, says a minister, is worth the price of the book.

The subscriber may be found at the Shoe Store of Wm. H. Brown during the week of the Superior Court, where the work may be obtained after which time it may also be obtained at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder. Persons wishing to obtain the work in Orange and the surrounding counties, can be supplied by dropping a few lines, post paid, to the

editorial, at Five Mills, Orange county, North Carolina.

JOHN A. MANNEN, Agent.

March 1.

## NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP!!

Call, if you want Bargains!!

Strayhorn & Nichols,

ARE now receiving from the Northern Markets, an elegant assortment of

## Fall and Winter GOODS.

In addition to their former stock. The articles have been selected by one of the firm with great care, and having been purchased on very reasonable terms, and almost entirely for Cash, will be sold exceedingly low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers. Their assortment comprises all the articles usually brought to this market—among which are the following:

CLOTHS, of every variety.

CASSIMERES, an excellent assortment.

VESTINGS, of rich and varied patterns.

SILKS, black, blue-black, and fancy colored.

Bonnets, Ribbons, Shawls, &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

The public are earnestly requested to call and examine for themselves; and as our motto is "to let the goods speak for themselves," we do not think they will err in our prices, if we can suit in the goods.

November 24.

## NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP!!

As the subscriber intends to continue the business at the old stand of Parker & Nelson, he would take this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of

## Fall and Winter GOODS.

which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on a credit to punctual dealers. This stock comprises, in part, the following:

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,

Do. do. Blue do.

Do. do. Invisible Green, do.

Do. do. Brown and Drab, do.

Do. do. Steel mixed do.

Beaver and Pilot Cloth,

Blankets and Overcoats,

Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,

Kentucky Jakes, Kerseys,

Silk, Satin, and Merino VESTINGS.

Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers,

Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Bonnets,

White and Green Mackinaw Blankets,

Whitney & Rose do.

Jackonet and French Muslin,

Figured, striped, and plain Silks,

Black and blue-black do.

French, English and American Prints,

Black, figured, and plain Mouselin de

Lanes and Challies,

Black and blue-black Bombazines,

French and English Merinoes,

Silk and Mouselin de Lane Dress Mand-

kerchiefs,

Pagioni, Rob Roy, and Plaid Shawls,

Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cam-

bric Handkerchiefs,

Damask and Bird-eye Diaper,

Bleached and brown Table Covers,

Irish Linen, black and brown Holland,

Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,

Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cy-

press Bonnets,

Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Um-

brellas, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS,

Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and

Hair CAPS,

Gentlemen's pegged and sewed Boots

and Shoes,

Coarse Broghans,

Ladies' Leather and Morocco Shoes and

Slippers,

Do. Gaiter Boots,

Boys and Misses Boots and Shoes,

Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone

Ware,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,

Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,

Black and Green Tea,

Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,

White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c. and

all other articles usually brought to this

market.

WILLIAM NELSON.

November 23.

## The Thorough Bred Horse

## SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

The subscriber takes

leave this early to inform

his friends and the public

## NEW Spring Dry Goods.

WE take pleasure in saying to our friends in North Carolina, and the public generally, that we have commenced receiving our

## New Goods.

and are willing to dispose of them by the Pack-

age or by the Piece, at a very small advance,

to Cash, or good and punctual customers, at

the usual time.

FARMER, EGERTON, & CO.

Petersburg, Va.

March 1, 1843.

## NEW GOODS.

The subscribers beg leave

to inform their friends and

the public generally, that they

are just receiving from

the Northern Markets

a neat and well-selected

Stock of

## SPRING GOODS,

bought entirely for cash, and will be sold ex-

ceedingly low for cash, or on a short credit to

punctual dealers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well

to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER.

May 11.

## Piano Forte & Music STORE,

Petersburg, Va.

ONE, BERG & CO. have received during

the present week TEN PIANO FORTES,

among which is a six and a half Octave Piano

Forté, a very superior one to any ever seen

here. They have also on hand a very large

stock, and would respectfully request those

Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and En-

vironment who are in want of Pianos, to call and

see them and try them; and they will be con-

vinced of their superiority to any other manu-

facture. We will give a written warranty as to

their durability and keeping in tune longer

than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment

of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano

and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins,

Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instru-

ments for Military Bands, &c. &c. of all sizes,

&c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recom-

mend their assortment of Pianos and Music to

Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any or-

der shall be faithfully and promptly attended

to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North

Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having

kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now

on hand some of our instruments. We shall

shortly establish agencies in other parts of

North Carolina, knowing that whenever our

Pianos become known they will be preferred

to any other.

July 13.

## Saddling Business.

THE subscriber, having established them-

selves in Hillsborough, one door below the

Printing Office, would respectfully announce

to the public that they have on hand an exten-

sive assortment of all the articles in their line

of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,

Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,

Trunks, (both wood and iron frames.)

Carriage, Sulky, Drover's, Twig and

Wagon Whips,

Collars of all kinds,

Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buf-

falo Robes.

A fine and large assortment of Bits,

Stirrups, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles,

for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice,

and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their part

shall be spared to give satisfaction to the pub-

lic; and earnestly request the favour of a visit.

HOOKE & D. PHILLIPS.

January 5.

## U. STATES—N. C. DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Cham-

bers, in Fayetteville.

February 21st, 1843.

MATTHEW M. CAULEY of Orange County

having this day filed a petition duly ver-

## Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are in-

debited for their name to their

manifest and sensible action

in purifying the system and

channels of life, and restoring

them with renewed tone and

vigor. In many hundred cer-

tified cases which have been

made public, and in almost every species of

disease to which the human frame is liable, the

happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and

RHIGENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and

publicly acknowledged by the persons benefit-

ed, and who were previously unacquainted

with the beautifully philosophical principles

upon which they are compounded, and upon

which they consequently act.

THE LIFE MEDICINES recommend them-

selves in diseases of every form and descrip-

tion. Their first operation is to loosen from the

coats of the stomach and bowels, the vari-

ous impurities and crudities constantly settling

around them, and to remove the hardened ob-